in both English and Kannada. They had not just arrived from foreign countries and could therefore be trusted to know Kannada sufficiently well so as to understand what exactly a statement meant. If the principle was accepted, members might also urge that the language of the country being Kannada, English schools are unnecessary. Should, however, Kannada be made use of, then, he would request that Hindustani also be used where parties happened to be Mussalmans.

Mr. Karnick Krishna Murthi Rao observed that often parties had to suggest points to lawyers who did not sometimes understand the intricate problems of a case. Also there could be no objection in adopting the language of the country.

Joining in this view, *Mr. C. Vasudeva Rao* instanced that the word 'Anegorasu' had no proper term in English and said that in Sessions Courts the difficulties referred to by previous speakers were felt very keenly.

Mr. Venkataramana Sastry repeated the views.

Dewan.—It will not be possible to grant the request in view of the increased establishment charges which it will involve.

SUBJECT No. 58.

Increase of the charges for the interment of paupers.

Mr. Syed Abdul Rasheed, Anjuman-E-Mahadevia, Channapatna.

Mr. Syed Abdul Rasheed.—The present grant of Rs. 1½ or Rs. 2 for the interment of *Bevars* Mussalman dead bodies is insufficient for the purpose especially in Bangalore and Mysore cities. The cost of such burial will not be less than Rs. 25 and Government may therefore be pleased to enhance the rate of such grant.

Mr. C. Vasudeva Rao supported the speaker and said that among the Mussalmans it was essential that new cloth should be used in connection with the first day's ceremonies. The Brahmins also had serious disabilities in the matter of fuel, etc., but these were not so keen as those of the Mussalmans.

Dewan.—Government will enquire into the matter.

DEVELOPMENT—MORAL AND MATERIAL.

EDUCATION.

(Nos. 59 to 84.)

SUBJECT No. 59.

Levy of the Education Cess.

Messrs. H Krishnasastry, Krishnarajpete Taluk; (b) Hutchveeregowda, Gubbi Taluk; Vasudeva Rao, Tumkur District Board and Anjaneya Setty, Pavagada Taluk; Karnick Krishnamurthi Rao, and Subbaiya, Magadi Taluk; N. Surappa, Bangalore Taluk; R. Gopalaswamy Iyer, Bangalore City Muni-

Mr. H Krishna Sastry.—I am of opinion that the additional taxation in the form of Education cess should not be imposed. It means an additional burden on the people in these very hard days. This subject has already been discussed in the Legislative Council and Government must have come to some conclusion already. If the Government cannot but impose the cess now, it may

cipality; T. Ramachandra Rao, Bangalore District Board; K. Ramakrishna Iyer, Kolar Taluk; T. Srinivasachar, Kolar Town Municipality and H. Krishnamurthiachar, Mulbagal Taluk; Nadig Lakshmana Rao, Nadig Bhaskara Rao and Nadig Seetharamappa, Sorab Taluk; G. Ramaswami Iyengar, Hassan Taluk; Malali Venkataramaiya, Manjarabad Taluk; H. Krishnamurthi and Maralu Siddappa, Arsikere Taluk.

be declared as a temporary measure, and be abolished when the financial situation improves.

When the question of imposing income-tax came up before this Assembly it was declared that no additional cess would be imposed and that the receipts from income-tax would be utilised entirely for educational purposes. Now the question of imposing an education cess has come up. The present condition of our people is not what it was some years ago, and the raiyat population is not now in a position to bear this additional burden. Hence I pray that this cess should not be imposed.

First Member of Council.—Unless an education cess is imposed the orders on the Education Memorandum cannot be brought into force.

Third Member of Council.—The levy of the cess is not obligatory. Further the proposals for levying the cess must pass through Taluk and District Boards. If they are not in favour of imposing this cess it will not be imposed in their areas.

Mr. Hutchveeregowda.—It was promised that the receipts from the income-tax would be utilised for education. Unless it is found that the amount derived from income-tax is not adequate to meet the additional educational expenditure, it is very undesirable to impose the education cess. The crops that the raiyats are getting in these years are very poor. Even when no crops are raised from their fields the assessment has to be paid regularly and no remission is granted except where there is actually famine. This cess being in addition to other cesses and income-tax, will be a hardship to the raiyat.

Third Member of Council.—Petitions are constantly being received for opening schools for English education in villages and *hoblis*. Unless a cess of the kind is imposed how is it possible to meet all these demands? If there were enough funds with Government, there would have been no necessity for the imposition of this cess. There is no alternative but to impose this cess.

Mr. Abbas Khan.—Some of my friends said that it was promised by Government that the revenue from income-tax would be utilised entirely for educational purposes. When the levy of income-tax was proposed in this Assembly, the Education Memorandum had not seen the light of day. According to the Education Memorandum the number of A.-V. schools will be raised to 600 and within five years there will be ten thousand primary schools in the State. If full effect is to be given to the Education Memorandum, I think about 75 lakhs of rupees

will be needed. Unless a cess of the kind is imposed all our hopes about the Education Memorandum will vanish. Further, option is given to each District Board to impose the cess or not. If advantage is taken of this option and if each District Board is not in favour of imposing this cess we will be placing the Government in an awkward position. Hence I appeal to the members of this Assembly not to oppose this measure which has already been well discussed and decided in the Legislative Council.

Mr. Malali Venkatramaiya.—The present taxation is itself very heavy and any further addition to it will be objected to by the people.

Mr. D. S. Hanumantha Rao.—I strongly oppose this measure and beg that this subject may be arranged to be discussed in Taluk Conferences where it would be possible to know the opinion of the raiyat population with regard to the imposition of this cess.

Dewan.—The representatives that come to the Assembly are the representatives of the raiyats, and it is understood that you are voicing the opinion of the raiyats and there is no need to refer this subject for the consideration of Taluk Conferences.

Mr. C. Subba Rao.—If a cess of 6 pies is imposed on every rupee of land and excise revenue the income would be about Rs. 4 lakhs. This amount is after all not very large and I think that Government can easily manage to find this sum and avoid the burden that falls upon the raiyat population.

Inspector-General of Education.—The amount that would be collected from this cess would be about Rs. 12½ lakhs including the cess in the Municipalities. After all this cess is not a great burden on individual raiyats. It cannot be considered as a burden in consideration of the benefits that would be derived.

Mr. T. Narasinga Rao.—Government being aware of the backwardness of education in the Mysore State requested Mr. Reddy to formulate certain proposals for the improvement of Education in Mysore. Thus came the Education Memorandum into existence. This Memorandum was discussed in this Assembly for two years before it was finally passed.

There is a Mysore University, but most important faculties like Agriculture, Medical, etc., have not been opened yet, only because of want of funds. It is understood from the Dewan's speech that Government are doing their best in effecting retrenchments. Retrenchment to the extent of a lakh of rupees has been effected in the Conference even though it is a department which

is trying to improve the condition of our people. Government are also taking steps to increase their revenues. But the cost of the programme we have on hand is very heavy. Money is certainly wanted and we are aware that Government have no money. Under these circumstances it is but right that this cess should be imposed to meet the educational demands of our State.

Mr. T. Nanjappa.—The Government promised to spend the amount of the income-tax for educational purposes. I pray that this amount may be utilised entirely for primary education. I have no objection to the imposition of this cess for educational purposes, if more funds are required.

Mr. Gopalaswami Iyer.—In British Provinces the principle adopted is to introduce the cess only when compulsory education is introduced and it becomes necessary to supplement the existing resources of the local bodies which ask for compulsory education. There has been no promise from the Government that income-tax would be ear-marked for educational purposes and in May 1920 Government have explained their position clearly.

It is not reasonable to say that the money collected in one place should be utilised in that particular locality alone. There may be some taluks where large sums may be collected and yet there may not be occasion to use them. Compare for instance this with the irrigation and other cesses which are not restricted to any locality. I am aware that the imposition of this cess is necessary but I would like to know if Government intend to raise the rate of cess in future years as more money will be required to meet the greater demands of education. There should be an understanding that the one anna now proposed will not be exceeded. The policy to be adopted when more funds are required should also be laid down. It should also be laid down what amount would be utilised every year from the general revenues. And so I request that a memorandum indicating what amount would be utilised for educational expenditure from the general revenues and what amount out of the education cess may be circulated among the members by the Education Department.

Mr. B. N. Vijaya Deva.—People do not generally welcome a cess. It is quite natural to oppose a new cess of the kind. But we must view the imposition of the present cess in the interests of the thousands of illiterate people amongst us. This cess is imposed with a view to reduce illiteracy of the people of our country. The additional cost of bringing the Education Memorandum into force would be, I think, about Rs. 21 lakhs. This big amount must be met either by the Government or by the people.

Now the question arises whether the Government is in a position to meet the cost just at present. If Government had money in their Treasuries, loans would not have been raised. Government are doing their best to run the machinery of Government by every means possible by reducing the staff and expenditure to a considerable extent. We are aware that Government sympathises with our aspirations and as such it is our duty to help them. When Government has no money and the illiteracy of the country has to be reduced where else is the money to come from if not by the imposition of a cess of this kind. In these circumstances it is very undesirable to oppose this measure. Government have no money and if we insist on the cess not being imposed it is no fault of theirs if they allow the Education Memorandum to lie over. Even in the Legislative Council it was opposed by a few. Government were generous enough to introduce an enabling clause which gives the District Boards an option to impose or not. I appeal to the members of the Assembly to help Government to carry on the work which it is willing to undertake in the interests of the people of our country.

Mr. Kanchugar Kalappa.—I understand that it is proposed to levy one anna in the rupee as education cess. I heartily support this measure even if it is 4 annas in the rupee in consideration of the benefit that our people would derive by the Education Memorandum.

Mr. Krishnamurtiachar.—When the question of imposing a cess of this kind on landowners arises, it is a matter to be seriously considered before support is given. When taxes are imposed, the people that are mostly affected are the raiyats who are not benefited to the same extent as the people who live in towns. Of course I agree that the cess should be imposed but I would propose that the education cess should be imposed as a house-tax on all houses in the State and not as an additional burden on the land. At present a sum of Rs. 37 lakhs is required and after 2 or 3 years a greater sum will perhaps be needed as the number of schools will be raised from year to year. Enormous sums of money are also needed for payment in the shape of pensions to the School Masters who retire from the schools. All these are questions which require serious consideration of Government and I propose that this subject be thoroughly discussed in the Taluk and District Boards before it is finally settled in this Assembly.

Mr. D. S. Mallappa.—I am doubtful if there is a literacy of 5 per cent among our people. It is not desirable to oppose a measure which is for the benefit of the people of our country. It is also undesirable to impose this cess on all houses in the State as suggested by the previous

speaker. A tax on houses for such a purpose will be unsound in principle. The amount of land revenue or other tax paid by an individual is a better index of his prosperity than merely owning a house. Educational expenditure should be looked upon as a capital outlay for the benefit of posterity. But the cess is not much in consideration of the benefits derived, and it is the duty of all to heartily support this measure. I pray that early action may be taken in the imposition of this cess and to bring the Education Memorandum into force instead of simply discussing matters and postponing action thereon.

Mr. Gorur Ramaswamiengar.—This cess should be levied from all without any exception. Most of the State revenues are contributed by the landed classes. The cess may be levied on classes not subjected to any taxation now. Income-tax is not levied on persons whose income is below a prescribed minimum. Those below this limit of income are evading all taxation and yet deriving all benefits. They may be made to pay the cess. Then the income derived from this cess will very much increase and will help the bringing of the Education Memorandum into effect early.

Mr. Vonkarappa supported the measure.

Mr. B. Srinivasa Iyengar.—In the Local Self Government Scheme it has already been decided that if 50 per cent of the educational expenditure is paid by the local bodies, the other 50 per cent would be paid from the General Revenues. According to that if Rs. 10½ lakhs are contributed by the local bodies by the surrender of Local Fund General, *mohatarfa* and the V. S. Fund, the other Rs. 10½ lakhs must be paid from Government. As such where is the necessity for the imposition of this cess? It has also been promised by Government in the Education Memorandum that they would undertake to meet 2/3rds of the cost if 1/3rd is paid by the local bodies. According to the accounts published about Rs. 21 lakhs are proposed to be collected from the local bodies. The additional cost involved in the Education Memorandum would be only Rs. 21 lakhs. And as such I wish to know what the contribution of Government would be and if Government fulfils its offer of meeting ⅔ of the cost I cannot see the reason why this cess should be imposed. I wish also to know what would be the cost after 5 years and how it is proposed to be met. Government should clearly lay down the principle on which they fix the proportion to be contributed by local bodies. I further pray that no community should be penalised in the benefits that may be derived from the Education Memorandum.

Mr. Mir Mahomed Sab.—Especially in the rural

parts education should be advanced more rapidly. For all the benefits that the people have already derived from Government nothing is paid in return and we should not grudge to pay this cess which is after all not heavy.

Mr. Lingegowda.—I support the imposition of the present cess for increasing educational facilities in rural areas but I pray that this should not be enhanced.

Mr. G. Paramasivaiya.—Perhaps all of us are aware of the origin of the Education Memorandum. As there were no conveniences for educating our children except in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore, it was repeatedly represented to Government that some thing should be done in the matter. Thereupon Government generously directed Mr. C. R. Reddy to formulate some proposals and his proposals are in the shape of the present Education Memorandum, which the Government have generously accepted. The Education Memorandum is the foundation of the Miller Committee report. There is much difference between this cess and other cesses. This cess is almost entirely for the benefit of the rural classes. Government have generously given the option to local bodies to impose or not to impose the cess. If all the District Boards are not in favour of imposing this cess Government cannot impose it. But who are the people to suffer by its not being imposed? The Education cess may loom large at first sight, while on a little reflection you will find it is not so. Many of us are aware what some of those men who are living in villages are spending for the education of their children. Some of them are spending Rs. 40 or 50 for each of their children and the education cess which may amount to Rs. 2 or 3 a year is not much and will be very gladly paid if the raiyats are only made to understand that by the imposition of the education cess they would reap a bushel by sowing a seed. If they hesitate to pay this little sum I am sure they will see the result of their folly in the long run. I appeal to all the members not to hesitate to support this measure.

Mr. Vema Reddi.—In recent years the land taxes have been raised, while lands are not yielding as expected. It would be really hard on the raiyat population if this cess is imposed in addition to so many other existing taxes. The amount of Rs. 2 or 3 may look very small in our eyes but it is a great sum to the raiyats. We are representatives of the raiyats and are bound to place their views before this Assembly and cannot support this measure. Of course, I am aware that the people of our country have to be educated and that Government are in need of money for this purpose. Hence I repeat what I represented last year that a portion of the excise shop revenue may be allotted.

for education. I admit that tree-tax belongs to Government as the proprietor of the soil but shop revenue is contributed by the very people who have to be educated. It would therefore be particularly appropriate to set apart the revenue derived from their ignorance and bad ways for the purpose of educating them. I am confident that the income from income-tax and a portion of the excise revenue would be quite adequate to meet the cost of education under the new Memorandum.

Mr. C. Vasudeva Rao.—I was questioned by some of the raiyats before I started for Mysore to attend this Assembly why I was going to Mysore and if I would announce to them the imposition of a cess on my return. Speaking on behalf of the raiyats I must say that our people are not in a condition to bear this additional burden. Further the people all over the country are not fully aware that a cess is going to be imposed for the purpose of education. I know it has gone through the Legislative Council. The object and usefulness of the cess are not known to people in general because it was not discussed in this Assembly. Cesses ought not to be imposed before they are discussed in this Assembly and publicity given by those means. Before it is finally announced in the *Gazette* it is the duty of all here to give wide circulation to this among the raiyat population to prepare them for the new taxation. We should also consider if it would not be possible to find Rs. 12 lakhs by effecting retrenchments.

I must also say that the provision of facilities for primary education is an obligatory duty of the Government and therefore the cost of elementary education must be borne entirely by Government. It would be more reasonable if a cess of the kind is imposed for higher education.

Mr. Channaveeraiya.—Some friends said that the cess is a burden and that raiyats are not willing to bear it and so on. I am coming from the midst of the raiyats and wish to place before this Assembly what they feel on the subject. They are immensely grateful to Government for the pains they are taking to educate their children. Enormous sums are wasted in Civil Courts only because our people are not yet educated. They do not grudge to pay this small sum in the shape of the education cess considering what benefit and gain they would receive in the long run.

Mr. Karnick Krishna Murthi Rao.—We are aware that a Retrenchment Committee was formed; but we do not know what the proposals of that Committee are and how far the Government have given effect to its proposals. I submit that the information found in the speech is not

adequate and detailed information may kindly be furnished. It should be considered whether the additional funds necessary cannot be found by effecting further retrenchments. The need for imposing a cess has to be made out before we can consent to its imposition.

Government have imposed the Education Cess though it is not even two years since education was made free in the State. I think it is not reasonable to impose this cess. The Government are welcome to introduce the former system of fees instead of imposing a cess on the entire population irrespective of whether they take advantage of it or not. Our people are not in a condition to pay this additional cess in addition to the many other taxes that they are now forced to pay. The tax on land has been raised considerably during the last re-survey.

Mr. Narayana Setty.—Education has to be developed in rural areas. Fees are a hardship to deserving pupils while a cess will not be felt by individuals as a burden. The educational facilities in villages have to be investigated. A large amount of deposits for buildings are pending with Government.

Dewan.—But what is your opinion *re* the imposition of the cess?

Mr. Narayana Setty.—If a cess is inevitable I pray that it should not be more than 6 pies a rupee.

Mr. V. Shamiengar.—It is easy to agree in this Assembly to the imposition of this cess but the difficulty arises when it has to be collected. There are already several cesses and it is undesirable to add one more. Re-survey has recently increased the burden of taxation on them. I am not sure if subjects are brought to this Assembly according to the wishes of the people. If all the representatives do so there would be no other subject that the raiyat would wish his representative to press before this Assembly than the abolition of the cess under discussion. And no cess should be forced on the people without consulting them.

I am also doubtful if children will be available for attending the many schools that are to be opened under the Education Memorandum. At present on account of the differences between Brahmins and Non-Brahmins some of the most flourishing schools are being run without children to attend them. For example, in Chamarajanagar A.-V. School there are only 7 or 8 boys. Under these circumstances, I think it is not desirable to impose the Education Cess. If at all, it is to be imposed on the educated class and not upon the raiyat population.

Mr. Venkataramana Sastry.—Education in the rural areas is very inefficient. Cess will be very unpopular. Fees would be more appropriate as a source of income than a cess.

Mr. Nagalingiah supported the measure and said that early action should be taken to open as many A.-V. Schools as possible in rural areas where educational facilities were very limited.

Mr. E. Krishnappa.—The enabling clause which gives to the District Board the option of imposing the cess is, in my opinion, a nominal one. If the cess is not imposed by the District Boards, the Government are in a position to force the District Boards to impose the cess. Local bodies may be given control over primary education first and any cess levied only after they find their resources insufficient. I am not in favour of this cess being imposed.

Mr. Syed Abdul Rasheed.—Our raiyats are not so very poor as some of the members represented. The prices they were getting for the corn sold in the markets have gone up 4 or 5 times, while no extra labour or cost is involved in producing them. If they were really poor as represented, they would not have enriched the many lawyers.

Income-tax must be imposed on all those who are getting a salary of Rs. 100 and above, instead of Rs. 200 and above as at present. Fees press hard on the deserving poor and should not be revived.

A cess of half anna per rupee may be imposed on the raiyats while the merchants must be made to pay one anna in the rupee. Government must be careful enough to use this amount more in the moffusil towns than in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore.

Some member said that the excise revenue should be enhanced and utilised for education. If education is spread, excise revenue must go down, as men will know the evil effects of drinking. I am for imposing the cess and pray that the Education Memorandum may be given effect to as early as possible.

Mr. Murugesam Pillai.—The educational cess is a weapon for lifting up the backward classes, especially Panchamas. The reason for the deterioration of the lands is that most of the raiyats have given up the work of tilling and entered other walks of living, leaving the Panchamas to work for them. And so unless education is widely spread among them, there can be no improvement of agriculture.

Mr. Sangana Basappa.—If the people are to improve, education cess must be imposed and Education Memorandum must be given effect to as early as practicable. People can afford to pay, as they are spending large sums in litigation. A cess of six pies may be imposed.

Dharmaprakasa Mr. D. Banumiah.—The money that would be required in the shape of education cess is not after all much when compared with the money that is being wasted in coffee clubs by raiyats. While I have no objection to the imposition of this cess, I pray that arrangements may be made to abolish the existing hotels in the big cities which lure the rural population to waste large amounts of money.

(*Vide.*—Dewan's concluding remarks in Appendix G.)

SUBJECT No. 60.

Secondary Education to be made free.

Messrs. A. Ananthaiya, Shimoga Taluk; C. Subba Rao, Shimoga District Board; A. Shamanna, Shimoga Municipality; V. Shama Iyengar, N. Puttanna, T-Narsipur Taluk; Varadaiya, T.-Narsipur Municipality and Lakshminaranappa, Mugur Municipality; S. R. Balakrishna Rao, Shimoga Taluk, and M. Narasimha Sastry, Arkalgud Taluk.

Mr. V. Shamaiyengar.—No fees are levied up to the Lower Secondary grade. There are hundreds of boys who are not continuing higher studies owing to their inability to pay their school fees in the High School classes. If a wholesale abolition of fees cannot be granted, deserving poor, at least, may be granted freeships when they continue their studies after passing the Lower Secondary Examination, especially those boys that come from villages. Fees are too heavy for the poorer pupils and may be abolished.

Mr. Narasimha Sastry.—I think it would be a generous act on the part of Government if freeship is given to all boys up to the Entrance Examination. Scholarships are few and benefit only a small number.

Mr. G. Ramaswami Iyengar.—Facilities may be increased in the grade of education already free before further concessions are given.

Dewan.—You pray that the cess should not be imposed and at the same time, request that these facilities should be created. How can this be done without additional funds?

SUBJECT No. 61.

Merit Scholarships and Freeships.

Messrs. Anjaneya Setti, Pavagada Taluk; P. Vasudeva Rao, Tumkur District Board; Ananthaiya, Shimoga Taluk; C. Subba Rao, Shimoga District Board; A. Shamanna, Shimoga Municipality; P. Venkappaiya, Shimoga District Board; A. Narasimha Iyengar, Sagar Taluk; K. Venkatasamaiya, Mysore District Board; K. V. Narayana Rao, Nanjangud Municipality; E. Krishnappa and Bandaiya, Nanjangud Taluk and Hosakoppa Krishna Rao, Koppa Taluk.

Mr. Anjaneya Setty.—The scholarships that are given, now may, be equalised. We being the people of one country, it is undersirable that there should exist a split amongst us. The scholarships that are given may be thrown open to all classes. It is apprehended that merit scholarships will be discontinued.

Dewan.—Have Government passed any such orders? Till then your representation is premature.

Mr. Ananthaiya.—My suggestion is that freeships and scholarships may not be combined. If a student is given a scholarship, he will be counted as a free student also. For example, if there are 25 freeships, scholarship holders are also included in the 25. What I represent is that the scholarship-holders must be treated as scholarship-holders and freeship-holders separately. By the present system, nominally the number of freeships look big but the actual number that are benefited is small.